

# JOINING FO

VOLUME 7 ISSUE 1

RESEARCH NEWS YOU CAN

## IN THIS ISSUE

Regarding the current war and ongoing deployments, we discuss the dual impact of combat missions on soldiers and their worries about the safety and welfare of their

biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and other uncertainties.

As service providers, we are reminded that the problems families experience do not start when the soldier leaves the family for the

expanded harms w  
residing  
world a

The  
U.S. fo



*Continued from page 1*

mission. A range of services and programs for the families of deployed soldiers attest to the Army's efforts to minimize the stress and anxiety deployed soldiers feel concerning the safety and welfare of their families during a deployment.

An important part of respond-

provided for in the event of a terrorist attack. An initial step in preparing the plan would be to review existing emergency response procedures to determine if they currently provide guidance to families on responding to a terrorist attack. Organizations in many civilian communities are developing preparedness plans to

since  
roles  
for st  
main  
organ  
have  
very  
and i  
incap  
A



*Continued from page 2*  
in place to ensure the safety of their families and communities, it may decrease the stress they experience worrying about their families and allow them to be more oriented to their deployment mission. Remember to: (1) be vigilant, (2) recognize the realistic risk of terrorism, (3) establish and

Captain Cliff Gilmore graciously volunteered to contribute to this article.

During our training, we received intensive instruction and practice in preparing for and responding to media requests for information. In addition, we simulated a live television interview. Hopefully, most of you will

inform  
nel and  
gas w  
tors f  
Simil  
nel and  
those

F  
a little



*Continued from page 3*

the information you release in good taste and not release information that might cause distress. Policy refers to adherence to national and local means of doing business.

Ability, Competency, and Authority (ACA). Ability means assessing if you have the knowledge,

through the process, you gain confidence that you will be successful in answering the questions and getting your point across. You need to know the facts surrounding the issue about which you have been given permission to respond. The following are the suggested steps you should go through.

answ  
inter  
piece  
ques  
Not  
respo  
mess  
throu  
purp  
sure



*Continued from page 4*

answer the question. Some of us will give longer answers than others. Some may say that a message is just propaganda. However, remember that this is your chance to talk to the audience and inform them. Always remember that your audience is more than just the reporter; it is the group of people to whom you are speaking

play the part of the reporter.

4. Finally, after it is over, evaluate your performance. Did you give the answer you wanted to or could you have done more? Did you give the appropriate message in addition to the response to the question? Did you sound convincing? Did you violate any trust of security, accuracy, propriety, or policy? How did you present?

for inv  
Studie  
learn t  
anator  
neural  
them,  
that be  
works  
receiv  
We rep  
studie



*Continued from page 5*

brain that are active during a task. The tasks can be as varied as listening to tones, reading, talking, and thinking. It is also able to show differences in brain function in different diseases and other pathological conditions. Neuropsychological tests are often used in neuroimaging studies. Neuropsychological tests are used to assess cognitive and motor functions that are affected by brain damage or disease. They are also used to assess the effectiveness of treatments for brain disorders.

matic stress disorder (PTSD). They found that victims of IPV regardless of PTSD status had poorer performance on tasks of speeded, sustained auditory attention and working memory. IPV victims with PTSD performed more poorly than normal controls on a set-shifting task (the ability to quickly shift cognitive focus from one task to another).

future research. A study of abused women with PTSD found that they had reduced working memory and the ability to shift attention. These findings were similar to those of children with PTSD, suggesting that the effects of trauma on cognitive function may be similar across different populations.